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THE  
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
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Prices (including Postage) to any  
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No. 16882.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1917.

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**STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS**  
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.  
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.  
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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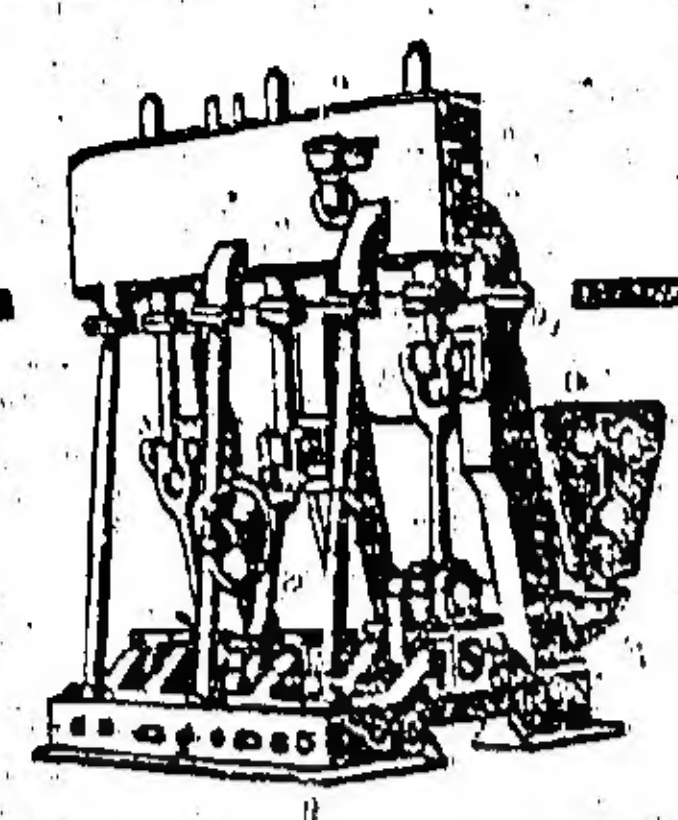
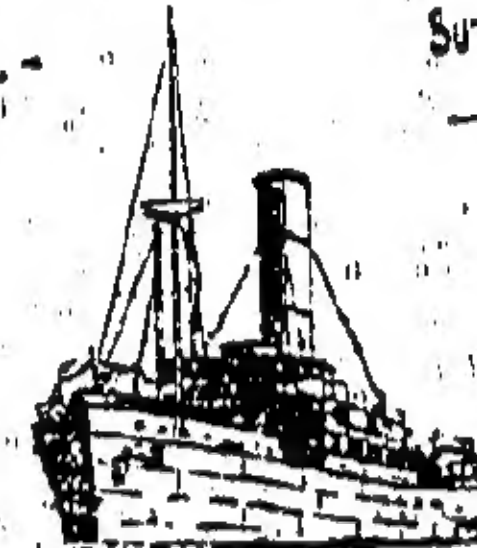
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ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

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A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies  
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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## THE WAR. THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE GREAT BATTLE. THE SCARPE A SCENE OF HISTORIC CARNAGE.

London, April 24.  
The lesson of the great battle is, that the main German armies, obeying the Allied initiative, have been brought to a stand. The flower of the German troops, mostly Pomeranians and Bavarians, were engaged. The prisoners are superior in physique to those of the earlier engagements.

Four thousand Germans, massing in a certain wood for a counter-attack, were observed by our aircraft and were shelled to death: the British batteries filling the wood with gas shells.

The English troops at many points, on Monday went into battle wearing red and white favours, in honour of St. George's Day.

The tiny river Scarpe is outvaluing the Yser, the Somme and other rivers, as a scene of historic carnage.

### THE ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

"LIKE MOWING WHEAT."

London, April 25.

Reuter's Correspondent, telegraphing from Headquarters to-day, states that the Scarpe Valley continues to be the centre of the fierce fighting, which is going on on the whole length of our advance between Lens and St. Quentin.

It is generally believed that the enemy suffered heavier in this battle, in proportion to the number employed, than in any on the western front. As an example the correspondent takes the counter-attack upon Gavrelle. Four battalions were seen advancing from a distance of 4,000 yards. Our field batteries were trained upon them and then waited. When at short range, shrapnel was poured in on the advancing waves as fiercely as the gunners could serve their weapons. It was like wheat mowing. The battalions seemed to melt into a bluish haze, and when this cleared on the "cease fire," the ground was very thickly strewn with grey figures.

The Correspondent continues:—"Remember this is only one of many examples of the recklessness with which the enemy were flung upon us; moreover, our artillery sometimes catches him before he can advance, as, for instance, when the Germans continued to make in the very heart of the woods just to the east of Monchy. Throughout yesterday and yesterday evening, our batteries maintained a searching fire on the woods, and it is pretty certain that these smoking places are now littered with dead."

### 3,029 PRISONERS TAKEN IN TWO DAYS.

London, April 25.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

"We captured the hamlet of Bihem to the north-east of Trescault during the night."

Fighting occurred in the early morning along our front between Cojeul and the Scarpe river.

We further progressed and secured the ground gained.

We have taken 3,029 prisoners, including 55 officers, since April 23.

### A MISSING BRITISH AIRMAN.

London, April 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Eaird stated that there was reason to believe that the missing airman, Lieut. Robinson, V.C., is alive.

### NINE COUNTER-ATTACKS ON GAVELLE.

ALL REPULSED WITH TERRIBLE LOSSES.

London, April 25.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports that Gavelle has been the objective of nine violent counter-attacks during the past 24 hours, all of which our artillery repulsed and in which the German losses have been terrible because they had to cover a considerable expanse of open ground. Their prodigal use of infantry has been unparalleled. In ratio, our infantry losses have been much lighter than in the earlier Somme battles.

### BRITISH WAR OFFICE COMMENT ON GERMAN REPORTS.

London, April 24.

The War Office, in a statement commenting on the German wireless report to-day, scathingly exposes the new German methods of attributing to us designs we never entertained, in order to prove that they completely failed. The statement closely examines, and simultaneously explodes, the claims of German successes, some of which are alleged at places where no attacks were made and others where we won and retained our objectives with moderate losses.

The statement concludes by saying that it can safely be said that the German document is the most encouraging indication we have yet had of the state of mind of the German army, and the German people, and the anxiety with which the German Headquarters regard the situation.

The statement says:—"We did not attack the suburbs of Lens and Avion, which are a considerable distance from our line."

Our attack was made on a fourteen-mile front.

We captured Gavrelle and Guenappe, on the outskirts of Roanx, which village was our sole objective."

### PROGRESS BY THE FRENCH.

London, April 25.

A French communique reports:—"We progressed to the south-east of the Cerny-en-Laonnais region on the Aisne and took prisoners. Our fire stopped dead a German attack after a violent bombardment in the neighbourhood of Harbetise and Vaulere plateau."

We also advanced near Monsanapone in the Champagne and captured prisoners and also a gun."

Enemy raids near Tahure and Maisons-des-Champagne failed, the enemy leaving many dead in our wire entanglements."

### THE GERMAN VERSION.

London, April 25.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—"The fighting, before Gavrelle, has continued since yesterday morning."

To the south of the Scarpe, a British attack on a wide front on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai road broke down after violent hand-to-hand fighting, with heavy losses. We took 650 prisoners on Monday and destroyed several "tanks."

The English and the French on Monday, lost 39 aeroplanes."

### A SUGGESTED REPHRASE.

London, April 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government was of the opinion that the suggestion that the Germans should be informed that, unless the Leon Cathedral is spared, the Cologne Cathedral would be destroyed, could not be adopted.

(Continued on Page 5.)

### The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LARGEST CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM

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ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$7.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong

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## INTIMATIONS

## WANTED.

WANTED at once HOTEL MANAGER. Best personal references indispensable. State Age, Experience, Married or Single, Salary expected. Box No. 13, C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office, Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1725

## WANTED.

Expert SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Apply by letter stating Age, Experience, and Qualifications to DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd. Hongkong, April 24, 1917. 1720

## WANTED.

Young GIRLS, as Apprentices in Millinery and Dress-making Show-room and Workroom. Apply—M. GAINS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, April 24, 1917. 1721

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ARE MORE FAITHFUL TO THE ORIGINAL, WHETHER THE HUMAN VOICE OR INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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Underigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIK HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOFON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) or SANDAKAN (British) North Borneo.

SILIMPOFON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOFON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

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Every kind of Footwear MADE TO ORDER.

CHERRY & CO., 100, QUEEN STREET, Opposite Hongkong Hotel, Telephone No. 491, Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

## INTIMATIONS

## THEATRE ROYAL

## "SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE"

(as arranged for ST. GEORGE'S DAY)

Will be repeated in aid of

WAR CHARITIES

On SATURDAY, 28th April, at 9.15 p.m.

Booking at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co., PRICES AS USUAL.

\$3, \$2, \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform will be admitted at Half-Price. [1710]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be CLOSED from the 2nd May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 21, 1917. 1716

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Underigned on THURSDAY the 3rd May, 1917, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th instant to the 3rd May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 16, 1917. 1683

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 6th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st April, to the 5th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1917. 1693

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## CORNED BEEF

## AND

## CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

Don't Worry! In here KEATING'S KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES. TINS 3/6

## 'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

THREE CASTLES MAGNUMS CIGARETTES. The CONNOISSEUR says: "They are 'Superlatively Excellent,' FRAGRANT, FASCINATING, REFRESHING."

## SIR EVELYN WOOD'S MEMORIES.

STORY OF COLONEL WHO LEFT WIFE AT CHURCH DOOR.

Honour, embellishes the pages of Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood's 'Memories' just published by Messrs Cassell. There is perhaps nothing newer in the volume than the answer of his own daughter to a dinner-table symposium on "Whether a woman in society would prefer to be clever or pretty?" "Pretty, please, till I'm thirty," she said, "clever afterwards."

Sir Evelyn tells a romantic story connected with the family who used to own Mark Hall, a beautiful old mansion in East Anglia. Colonel, a member of the Essex branch of the family, went to India while still a boy.

On his return after nearly twenty years' service, like many young men coming back from the East, he fell in love with a beautiful girl, to whom he became engaged. Before the marriage took place, the colonel saw another face which he fancied more and wrote to the first young lady asking her to release him from his engagement and to say that she did not mind doing so. She replied, "You asked me to marry, and you have changed your mind. Now leave me alone and you will not be troubled further in the matter."

"The colonel persistently asked that she would write to him to the effect that she acquiesced in the cancelling of the engagement, which she steadily refused to do, and eventually he asked her to meet him at the church, and they were duly married. At the church door the colonel left his wife, saying, 'I have redeemed my promise, but I never undertook to live with you, and I am returning to India immediately.'"

The sequel was even more romantic. Many years afterwards, when the colonel returned home on pension, he went to live at Bath and was asked by a friend one evening to accompany him to a reception by a namesake of his own who was described as a "very handsome and pleasant woman."

On entering the room he was received and greeted by his wife, but had no opportunity of talking to her, for, being a popular lady, her rooms were crowded for more than an hour. The general outstayed all other guests and then, going up to her, said: "I have long thought that I treated you very badly, but now I see you, I realize my great folly, and I am thinking, 'Can you ever forgive me?' She replied: 'General, I have loved you since I first met you. It was for that reason I could not honestly say that I released you willingly. I am very sorry when you left me, and I am very glad that you have come back.' He said: 'Oh, seeing, it is so, if you will allow me, I will send for my portmanteau. And, in the words of the story-books, they lived happily ever afterwards.'"

## SAYINGS OF A WEEK.

The child who minds the baby helps to win the war.—Girl's answer in London School.

Without doubt we shall break the German front—completely, and at many places.—Sir Douglas Haig.

The moral collapse of modern Germany is chiefly a fall between the two stools of philosophy and common sense.—Mr. G. K. Chesterton.

I have never lied to a newspaper correspondent, since I have been in Washington.—Count Bernstorff.

The health of the Army at all our fronts to-day is better than the ordinary health of the Army in peace time.—Sir Alfred Keogh.

Every man is a convalescent-hospital for the wounded world, he supplied with a Bible, a Shakespeare, and a weekly copy of an old volume of "Punch" and Burns' poems for the Scotsmen.—Sir James O'Riordan-Browne.

Headline is nothing less than a crime.—Capt. Bathurst.

If the nation really wants a good system of education, war or no war, it is rich enough to pay for it.—Mr. H. A. L. Fisher.

The problem of dealing with immorality has been grappled with unsuccessfully since the beginning of time.—Mr. Atherton James.

"Men with encumbrances need not apply," is a notice which in future should be assimilated.—Major Leonard Dwyer.

## FOREIGNERS RESIDENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AN APPEAL FOR NATIONAL SERVICE.

The following Appeal has been published in the Home papers:—

From time immemorial foreigners resident in Great Britain have enjoyed not only the most generous hospitality but also the legal protection for their persons and property such as is extended to aliens in no other country in the world. Even in the days of peace these privileges carried with them an obligation; but that obligation has grown infinitely greater since England became involved in the greatest of all wars, which is being fought to vindicate national rights and to preserve individual liberties and commercial civilisation.

The foreign inhabitants of these islands established themselves here of their own free will; they have shared in the common prosperity. Is it not their duty to take their fair share in relieving the stress and strain brought by the war upon the country of their adoption, as upon all the belligerent Powers? Amongst them who belong to the Allied nations have already obeyed the call to arms, and have gone to defend the common cause according to their varied capacities. But a large number of foreigners still remain in England who are above military age or exempted from military duty, either on account of physical infirmity or because they are subjects of neutral countries.

ALL MUST COME FORWARD. It is to these we appeal. The hour has struck when each and all must come forward to help, in the measure of his ability, the land to which we owe so much. The crisis through which it is passing is grave; the need is urgent. In the words of Mr. Lloyd George: "The time has come for enormous sacrifices on the part of every class in the community."

The devlopment of the National Service plan for the utilisation of civilian energies is our opportunity, for almost all the aliens now left here are civilians. Let us embrace it without hesitation. By voluntarily enrolling ourselves therein we can place our services at the disposal of the British Government. We have a definite assurance that no foreigner will ever be asked to act in a way contrary to his moral or political convictions. A project embodying the conditions under which we can help this country, without encroaching on our allegiance to our own, is being prepared, and a Committee of Intimidation, under the presidency of Lord Burnham, who was unanimously invited to accept the office, has been formed for the furtherance of this object.

So far England, this giving us everything that she gives to her own, has asked of us—nothing! Shall we stand aside till events compel us to offer our services for the sake of our own interests? Signed on behalf of the Committee of Intimidation: (1) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (2) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (3) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (4) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (5) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (6) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (7) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (8) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (9) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (10) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (11) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (12) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (13) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (14) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (15) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (16) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (17) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (18) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (19) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (20) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (21) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (22) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (23) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (24) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (25) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (26) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (27) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (28) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, (29) Count de Chasseloup-Latour, 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## Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

### PROPRIETORS

"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used

Bentley's

A. S. C. 4th &amp; 5th Editions.

A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

MELBURN, HONGKONG.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### FRIDAY,

the 27th April, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,  
at No. 2, Canton Villas, (Lower Flat)  
Kimberly Road, Kowloon.

### VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of—  
Teakwood Hallstand, Bookcase, Writing Table and Chairs, Extension Dining Table, Chesterfield Sofa and Chairs, Large Teak Sideboard, Carpets, arm Pictures, Glass and Crockery, Electric Fans, Child's Cot, Large Brass Double Bed, Brass Fenders, Teak Wardrobe with Double Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Bureau and Washstand, &c., &c.

Grand Piano by Collard & Collard, and 2 Perambulators.  
On view from Thursday the 25th at 10.45 a.m.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, April 17, 1917. 1690

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### MONDAY,

the 30th April, 1917, at 11 a.m.,  
at No. 9, Humphreys Buildings,  
Top Flat, Kowloon.

### VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of—  
Famed Teak Dining and Bed Room Furniture (practically new), Embroidered Screens, Curtains, Tenkin Inlaid Fire Screen, a few pieces of Blackwood Ware, Brass and Porcelain Vases, &c., a few sets of Bed and Table Linen, Cutlery, Glass and Crockery, including "Cantonese" Dinner and Breakfast Service, Ice Chest, Pantry and Kitchen Tables and Utensils.

Also  
Electric Griller, Fan, and Fittings, Vest Typewriter, Walnut Stained Wicker, Upholstered Furniture, Sun-Blinds and Rattan Chairs including Twin Bedsteads of the same material (NEW).  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
On view day of Sale.  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, April 24, 1917. 1723

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### FRIDAY,

the 4th May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising—  
Two Double Brass Bedsteads with Mattresses complete, Sideboards, Dining Wagon, &c., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobe and Toilet Tables, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures, &c., Roll-top Desk, Blackwood Stand, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few lots Porcelains, and Curios, &c., Pantry, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Fans, &c., &c.

Typewriters and Pianos.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, April 24, 1917. 1722

## OVERTIME AND HEALTH.

A man or woman working overtime to keep up the supply of munitions is serving our country. Even if health suffers, it is a sacrifice which the patriotic worker will not regret. And with proper protection the health can be safeguarded. In other trades also workers are putting too great a strain on their strength. Someone else, besides the firm, has to pay for it. They pay in nervous, broken sleep, over-tired nerves, and low spirits. They pay in anemia and impoverished blood. They pay in enfeebled health and premature age—unless they protect themselves. But they can protect themselves. The protection is plenty of pure, rich blood, and the one way to make good blood in plenty is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people. You will soon see the effect in an improved appetite, better spirits, and the power to go on working overtime without being hurt by it. A man or woman with plenty of blood in the veins is capable of heavy work and long hours without suffering. And the pills which make blood are the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, obtainable everywhere, also direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 N. 2nd Street, New York, N.Y. \$1.50 per bottle, 85¢ for six, post free. FREE—A useful book can be had free by sending a post card for a Health Guide to the above address.

## AUCTIONS.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### SATURDAY,

the 28th April, 1917,  
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

### DRESS MATERIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

As follows—  
Alpacas, various colours, Blue and White Serge, Frills, &c., Toilet Soap, Perfumery, Blankets, Counterpanes, Rain Coats, a few lots of Hosiery, Sun Hats, &c.

Coffee Cups and Saucers, Glass Ware, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, April 20, 1917. 1713

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### TUESDAY,

the 1st May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

### VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

As follows—  
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood and Brass), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Electric Plated Ware, &c.

Also  
Famous in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1728

### MARTIN'S

### APIOL-STEEL

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## GERMANY AND HOLLAND

### THE PRUSSIAN MENACE TO THE DUTCH REPUBLIC.

[BY THE REV. HON. J. M. ROBERTSON, M.P.]

A Dutchman of letters, L. Simons, the editor of the "Wereldbibliotheek," recently contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly" an article in which he argued that it would be best for the neutral countries of Europe if neither side in the present war should win a decisive victory. With no formal or apparent authority of any kind, Heer Simons professed to speak for "us neutrals" in general; and the editor of the "Atlantic Monthly" volunteered the opinion that his was the prevailing view in neutral Europe. In this facile fashion a good many false facts are made current in the United States, substantially in the German interest. The really inebriating item in the article of Heer Simons was his unscrupulous proposition that in the event of the victory of the Allies—

"Belgium, restoré to independence, will be enlarged with slices of Germany, and, if possible, of Holland, in order to punish the latter country for its neutrality. . . . England will, moreover, have to satisfy the craving of its Ally Japan for the Dutch Indies."

It is needless to speculate on the inspiration of these ingenious announcements, to which the "Atlantic Monthly" gives currency in the States, and for which Heer Simons seeks acceptance in Holland. It suffices to deal with them on their merits. For his charge against the Allies Heer Simons offers not a shadow of evidence beyond an assertion that in "speeches and articles under the non-official protection" of the Belgian Government, "such 'imperialistic' expectations are gaining even in these 'Belgian' circles." In view of the character of his aspersions against Britain and France—for he implicates both—the allegations of Heer Simons against Belgium hardly call for investigation.

### THE REAL DANGER FOR HOLLAND.

While Heer Simons cannot plausibly be regarded as representing Dutch political opinion, there are forthcoming from the country pronouncements of a very different character, with a very different backing. The Dutch section of the "League of Neutral Nations," an eminently international body, founded by Louis Macdonald of Geneva, has recently issued a pamphlet "Het Belang des Vrijhandelings Verbands met het Pan-Germanisme," by J. van der Heuvel Leendard, in which the national situation is discussed with a single eye to the future of the Netherlands. Heer Leendard is no partisan either of England or of France. Concerning the latter country he simply asks:—

"Have we anything to fear from France?" To hold possession of the strip Belgium-Holland is for France, from a military point of view, in the long run impossible, and from no other point of view is it profitable. No one then thinks seriously of a danger from France. Concerning England he is equally impartial. She has always, "and rightly," been in Holland a competitor against whom she had to struggle; and has therefore naturally, as every other nation does when it can and as we ourselves have done, repeatedly made use of its preponderant power—that is to say, has abused it. But the same England, which in its combats the commercial rival, has therein the greatest interest in seeing our Fatherland intact and independent. Accordingly Holland has "still less to fear from England than from France."

But it is otherwise with Germany. Very justly Heer Leendard observes that "in general quotations prove very little, since by grouping them out of their natural connection one can prove what one will. In our concrete case they have thus significance only when they fall into the framework of a stream of tendency (het kader eener gestroomde richting), of which one can demonstrate that as a result of a system of education it is predominant, or is the doctrine of leading parties, groups, and persons." With calm thoroughness, accordingly, he demonstrates the evolution of the "Might Policy" of Germany through the nineteenth century, from the hymn of Fichte to German superiority and the Prussian State-philosophy of Hegel, through the megaphonic exposition of von Treitschke, to the manifold propaganda of modern Pan-Germanism.

### THE PAN-GERMAN PROGRAMME.

That begins in the general principle of Treitschke, that there is no denying the essential truth of the well-known Jesuit phrase, and that "in certain circumstances the use of entirely pure means is impossible." And as "the State is Power," it follows that in the "certain circumstances" might is right. "A State simply cannot bind its will for the future in regard to another State." It may want to annex it! And as the German people, by the testimony of Fichte, possessed all the virtues in a supreme degree, and is the homogeneous people of Europe, it must settle such questions for itself. Bernhardi intones the German gospel in its up-to-date form for the listening world, on the text, "We are the people." And the Pan-Germanists

Reimer, Hey, Tannenberg, and von Halls supply the chorus. "The German people is always right," says Tannenberg, "because it is German and has 87 million members." Hey is not behind—"We are the most capable people in all the fields of science and the fine arts; we are the best colonisers, the best sea-farers, and even the best traders." As to that, all German parties are agreed, from Junkers to Social-Democrats.

Coming to business, the Pan-German movement realises that the consciousness of moral and intellectual supremacy is not its own adequate reward. As might means might, Tannenberg generously recognises that the Haves-Nots of Germany, who constitute the bulk of the population, should be helped to become property owners. "Everyone who has saved 200 marks should be helped by the State to acquire a piece of land." And this means "making the foreigner pay" in a peculiar fashion. We cannot here set forth all the aims and ideals of Pan-Germanism, which involve domination from Berlin to England; the question is, What is to happen to Holland? As to that we have very explicit information.

Treitschke saw Holland in two aspects. First, the Dutch language was a "sailor dialect," comical to listen to, "designed to express only the lowest and 'most commonplace' things." If the Dutch hoped to get on, they must develop something better—in fact, become German. At the same time, he admitted that nowhere was there less Chauvinism than in Holland, adding—"We are much too thankful if we do not dare to say that the entry of Holland into our fiscal system (Zollvereinsschritt) is as necessary for us as our daily bread." Even this is too timid a way of speaking for the Pan-Germanists. With no hampering vestige of bashfulness, they announce that Holland simply must become part of the German State. While she remains outside of it, she is in a state of racial sin.

To begin with the Dutch are Germans, a part of the original Holy German Empire, which, like Switzerland, was unhappily allowed to break away. So they must be brought back. The German of today, says Bernhardi, "is only a mutilated torso of the old Kaiserdom; it embraces only a section of the German people. . . . Germany is robbed of her natural boundaries; even the source and mouth of the most German river, the much-besung German Rhine, lie outside the sphere of German power." That is the secret of her policy. Of course it is not selflessness that inspires German concern. "Holland weak on sea and land is a standing danger to the chief German commercial interests." Holland must therefore be "protected against" the unscrupulous non-German States. All the same, she must be brought to heel. She "monopolises Germany's export trade," rules almost at will "our best German river," and presumptuously maintains rich over-sea colonies in virtue of her independence and her naval power.

### HOLLAND'S NEED.

The rest follows obviously enough. Germany, as Hey says, "cannot rest" until Dutch and Swiss alike are brought into the German boundary. Von Halls points out that Holland's economic policy is so directed as to give her profit from German trade without any of the burden of maintaining it. "As for centuries past, it feeds on the results of German labour. There is therefore nothing for it but to 'compel her to come in.' Mighty Germany, says Hey, has been too long patient of little Holland's pretension to hold the door of the Rhine. And Bernhardi expounds the "right of conquest." One thing is clear. There is no safety for Holland till the jaws of German aggression are out. Well may her people join the League of the Neutral Nations, destined, let us hope, to be embodied in a League of the Nations against all aggression, all the members pledging themselves to defend the independence of each and all. An inconclusive peace will place Holland in a position of standing danger, ready to be attacked as soon as the German lust for expansion and dominion can recover its breath. In league with France and Britain, and her neutral neighbours, who have neither interest nor inclination hostile to her independence, she will continue to be what she has been in the past, a standard-bearer of the principles of national self-government.

### ST. QUENTIN.

St. Quentin, the capital of the Aisne arrondissement, is about twenty miles south-east of Peronne and thirty miles north-west of Laon. It is an important manufacturing centre, and had previous to the war, a population of about fifty thousand. The town stands at the junction of the Somme with the St. Quentin canal, which joins the Somme with the Scheldt, and with the Oise canal, along which there also has been heavy fighting, and which joins the Somme with the Oise. The district of which St. Quentin is the centre is noted for its cotton and woollen fabrics, and in the town are manufacturers of machinery and other iron goods, embroidery, &c. Even in Roman times the town was of great importance, for it stood at the junction of five military roads. Its history has been a stirring one and many fine buildings, if indeed the Germans have not destroyed them, tell of a glorious past. In the war of 1871 the Germans under von Goeben and the French under Faidherbe met under its walls and after a sanguinary contest the latter had to retreat. The retreat was a most skilful one; the French army was saved and a few days later a general armistice ended the war. On August 27, 1914, the British expeditionary force reached St. Quentin in the retreat from Mons, and the following day crossed the Oise. (Thus ended the German occupation of over two and a half years St. Quentin will once again return to the French.)

## THE MAGISTRACY.

### A PORTUGUESE BOY FINED.

The case in which a Portuguese boy named Albert Antonio Maria was charged with assaulting a Chinese ticket collector, employed at the Victoria Theatre, was heard before Mr. J. B. Wood yesterday morning.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge. Mr. Bulmer Johnson appeared to prosecute.

It was alleged by the complainant that at about 5.15 p.m. on the 22nd instant, whilst he was on duty at the Victoria Theatre, the defendant entered the Theatre before the performance had commenced and sat down in the pit. The complainant approached the defendant and requested him to purchase a ticket whereupon the latter struck the complainant and knocked him down. The defendant then went out to the box office and after purchasing a ticket, returned to his seat in the pit. In the interim, however, the complainant had informed the manager of the Theatre of the assault. The manager immediately summoned the police and the defendant was taken into custody.

Evidence was then given by a Chinese employed in the box office at the Victoria Theatre and the witness's deposition corroborated the story told by the complainant.

The defendant, however, stated that the complainant struck him first and that he (the defendant) had merely defended himself.

His Worship imposed a fine of ten dollars and cautioned the defendant against repeating the offence.

### RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Ho Ping Cheung, a Chinese shop-keeper, was fined \$100, with the alternative of three months' hard labour by Mr. Melbourne yesterday morning on the charge of receiving stolen goods, i.e., a number of pipes, shaving brushes, tablets and post-cards, which were stolen from the tobacco and stationery shop conducted by Mr. Kelly Sayce at No. 14, Beaconfield Arcade.

### "CONSPIRACY" TO INVADE INDIA.

FLOTTERS GET GERMAN MONEY.

The New York correspondent of The Times sent the following message on March 7th concerning the conspiracy to invade India by way of China—

Two men, giving their names as Dr. C. Hanazaki Chakraborty, a Hindu physician, and Dr. Ernest Sekumra, a German physician, have been arrested on a charge of conspiring to organize an armed expedition for the invasion of India by way of China. They have been held in bail of \$5,000 each.

The prisoners are said to have confessed to the police, but the ridiculous nature of their plans arouses the suspicion that they have, in reality, been engaged simply in a conspiracy for the purpose of securing German money.

They are said to have obtained \$12,000 from the German Government through Wolf von Igel on the strength of a claim that they had been able to arrange with an unnamed Chinese to secure the consent of the Chinese Government to the storing of arms and munitions in China for use in the Indian invasion, and that they had printed some pamphlets in various Indian languages.

It is known that they spent \$4,000 of the money they received through Von Igel in buying and furnishing a house in New York. Sekumra boasted of this, and said: "Ah, that Von Igel was a mean Dutchman, but I beat him. We spent \$2,000 for a lecturer and printed some pamphlets, but we used much of the money to buy the house and fit it up."

Among Chakraborty's possessions were \$3,000 worth of mortgages. It is believed that he recently visited Berlin disguised as a Russian merchant. Another detail of the "conspiracy" is the sending of an emissary from New York to China, to confer with the Chinese Government, in the person of a young Chinese student, who was given \$30 as payment. The police have only been able to discover that part of the student's name was Chin.

### SOME GERMAN WAR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Most wares of recognised quality can be bought at Emil Schellenberger's Horse Slaughterhouse and Sausage Factory ("Leipziger Tagblatt").

At limited sea-meats in 6lb. boxes, offered not at the lowest prices. ("Berliner Tageblatt").

Sea-mussels are being very extensively advertised, and seem to be the food most offered for sale in German newspapers. The supply is stated to have come up from 15 tons in 1916 to 12,000 tons in 1917. They make their appearance in all varieties of mixtures, pickled in vinegar or soaked in fat. For example—

Herb and mussel meat paste, first-rate for spreading on bread. In boxes containing about 12 oz. ("Berliner Tageblatt").

Shall-seasonings, prime quality, from shell-fish meat in basket bottles of 60lb. analysed, to be had cheap. ("Berliner Tageblatt").

Four loads of front-bitten potatoes for sale. ("Berliner Tageblatt").

Various dried materials for manufacturing coffee substitutes to be sold in great quantities. ("Berliner Tageblatt").

## INTIMATIONS

### OYAGER SING'S MOTOR CAR GARAGE.

BEST CARS ON HIRE AT LOWEST PRICES.

39, Haiphong Road, Kowloon.

TELEPHONE NO. 307 K.

(1002)

## A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the signature in White

*Lea & Perrins*

on the Red label, and see also that the name LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

## THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

## ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poisons, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

### GERMAN DRUGS.

### OUR INDEPENDENCE OF ENEMY PRODUCTS.

### PRODUCTS.

### PRODUCTS.

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### DEEDS OF BRAVERY IN THE WAR.

Thrilling deeds of heroism are recorded in a lengthy list of awards for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the field issued last month.

One of the most courageous acts described is that of Private D. Hall, Lancashire Fusiliers, attached Trench Mortar Battery. He put his hand over the muzzle of a trench mortar gun as it was fired in order to save the shell from hitting a man who was inadvertently standing in front of the gun. He is awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Sergeant G. Franks, York and Lancaster Regiment, receives the same decoration for the following brave act: He seized a rifle grenade, the fuse of which was burning, and threw it away, tripping up another man who was working near him and lay on top of him until the grenade had exploded.

Second Lieutenant Walter Henry Webster, London Regiment, is appointed a Companion of the Distinguished



ROBERT PORTER &amp; SON'S

## BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE  
IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 616.

## To-day's Advertisements

## The China Mail.

## LOST.

IRISH TERRIER DOG.  
Licence Number on collar 1351.FINDER will be rewarded if necessary  
on returning to  
HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., Ltd.  
BOWENSTOWN.  
Hongkong, April 26, 1917. 1738

## YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.  
CLOSING CRUISE AND  
PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.THE CLOSING CRUISE of the above  
Club will take place on SATURDAY  
next instant when there will be LADIES  
RACES for the HANDICAP, One Design,  
Howard Hays and (Mae) Clauses of  
Yachts for Souvenirs presented by His  
Excellency Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.  
Competitors should be in attendance  
at the Club House not later than 2.30 p.m.  
D. K. BLAIR,  
Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee.  
Hongkong, April 26, 1917. 1731HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
CHAMBER ROOM and GENERAL  
OFFICES of the Hongkong General  
Chamber of Commerce HAVE BEEN  
REMOVED from New Government  
Building to the Charter Bank Building,  
Queen's Road, Central (premises  
formerly occupied by the China Fire  
Insurance Co., Ltd.)  
By Order,  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, April 26, 1917. 1729INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY  
GENERAL MEETING of the  
Company will be held at the Office of  
the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine,  
Matheson & Co., Ltd., Des Voeux Road,  
Hongkong on WEDNESDAY, the 9th  
May, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving  
the Report of the Directors, passing the  
Accounts, and electing Directors and  
Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Company will be CLOSED from 2nd  
May to the 23rd May, both days  
inclusive.  
By Order of the Board,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, April 26, 1917. 1730

## (Continued on Page 8.)

## THE CALENDAR.

## MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement  
Day.  
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Household  
Furniture, Piano, Perambulators etc.  
at No. 2 Canton Villis, Kimberley  
Road, Kowloon.

## General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, April 28—  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials  
and Miscellaneous Goods at Messrs.  
Hughes and Hough's.  
9.15 p.m.—"Scenes from Shakespeare"  
in Theatre Royal.  
MONDAY, April 30—  
11 a.m.—Auction of Household  
Furniture etc. at No. 9, Humphrey's  
Buildings, Kowloon.  
WEDNESDAY, May 2—  
Meeting of the H.K. Overseas Club.  
THURSDAY, May 3—  
Noon.—Canton Insurance Offices  
Meeting.  
FRIDAY, May 4—  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household  
Furniture, etc. etc. at Messrs.  
Hughes and Hough's.  
SATURDAY, May 5—  
Noon.—Hongkong Electric Co.'s  
Meeting.

## VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT  
"China Mail" Office.may take some little time yet to bring  
all China into line with the  
Government on this question, but  
we cannot believe that China will  
be so blind to her own interests as  
to remain where she has, bailed in  
this matter.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-morrow is Settlement Day—  
Hongkong Stock Exchange.According to a Washington tele-  
gram to Manila, Wall Street was  
betting last week on peace in six  
weeks!Rumours of an impending re-or-  
ganisation of the Chinese Cabinet have  
been revived now that some members  
are wanting to resign and others are on  
sick leave.A Chinese woman, residing at No.  
145, Wing Lok Street, has reported to  
the Police that her room was entered  
and money, jewellery and clothing, to  
the total value of \$318, was stolen.A married woman, residing at No.  
175, Wanchai Road, has reported to  
the Police that whilst on a visit to Canton,  
her house was entered and money,  
jewellery and clothing, to the total  
value of \$306, was stolen.The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice  
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs  
to acknowledge with thanks the follow-  
ing donations to the funds of the  
Hospitals:—R. Mori ..... \$10  
Ray & Falconer ..... 10  
W. S. Brown ..... 10  
S. P. A. .... 5An Order by Lieut.-Colonel A.  
Chapman, V.D., to the Hongkong  
Volunteers of to-day's date reads as  
follows:—The attention of all members of the  
Corps is drawn to Paragraph 451 of  
the King's Regulations which reads as  
follows:—"An officer or soldier is for-  
bidden to institute, or take part in, any  
meetings, demonstrations, or pro-  
cessions, for party or political  
purposes, in barracks, quarters, camps,  
or their vicinity. Under no circum-  
stances whatever will he attend such  
meetings, wherever held, in uniform.  
Members of the Corps attending the  
Meeting to be held in the Theatre Royal  
at 9.30 p.m. to-day will not wear uniform.  
A similar order was also issued to the  
H.K. Volunteer Reserves.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

H.E. Luk Wing Ting, the Tschun of  
Canton, has left Shanghai on the  
Kwangshai, and is due here to-morrow.News has reached Shanghai that 2nd  
Lieut. Gordon P. Raeburn, son of Mr.  
P. L. Raeburn of the Chinese Maritime  
Customs, has died of wounds.News has reached Kobe of the death  
in a hospital in France of Mr. Geoffrey  
Leech, who, before the war, was a  
popular young resident of the port.It is expected in Japan that Mr.  
Gerard, late United States Minister  
at Berlin, will be appointed to the  
Ambassadorship at Tokyo, now  
vacant.We regret to hear that Lieut. B.  
Chapman (eldest son of Lieut.  
Colonel Chapman, V.D., H.K.V.C.),  
has been wounded in the fighting in  
Palestine.Lieut. Norman Brookhurst, of the  
Royal Flying Corps, son of Mr. and  
Mrs. G. W. Brookhurst, well-known  
residents of Japan, is reported  
"missing" in France. He is be-  
lieved to be a prisoner.With reference to the death of the  
late Mr. A. C. Hunter, of Shanghai, the  
"N. C. Daily News" recalls that his  
father, the author of that fascinating  
book, "The Fan Kwa in Canton" came  
out to Russell & Co. in Canton by the  
Canton, 498 tons, in 1824. Father and  
son thus formed a connexion with China  
extending over nearly one hundred  
years. Our contemporary imagines this  
must be something like a record.News has reached Shanghai that  
Lieutenant James Ballard, son of the  
late Mr. J. A. Ballard, of Shanghai,  
has been wounded. Lieut. Ballard,  
who had served for a considerable  
period in France, received a shrapnel  
wound in the left arm, and the latest  
news of him is that on the 8th March  
he was making good progress towards  
recovery in a London hospital.

## COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF CANTON, LTD.The forty-fourth ordinary yearly  
meeting of the Union Insurance  
Society of Canton, Ltd., was held this  
morning at noon at the Head Office  
of the Company, No. 4, Queen's  
Buildings. The Hon. Mr. P. H.  
Holyoak presided, and there were  
present: Messrs. A. O. Lang, A.  
Forbes, G. T. Edkins, S. H. Dodwell  
and W. L. Pattenden (Directors),  
Mr. G. Montague Ede (General  
Manager), the Hon. Mr. R. E.  
Pollock, the Rev. Father Robert,  
and Messrs. T. F. Hough, H. W.  
Looker, D. Macdonald, E. Connis-  
ton, C. H. P. Hay, R. Hancock,  
A. Shelton Hooper, W. E. Clarke,  
W. Dunbar, A. B. Lowe, G. S.  
Archbutt, L. Burlingame, F. C.  
Butcher, W. Jesula, Ho Fook To,  
Cheung Chui, Ho Leung, Ho  
Kwong, T. G. Newall, A. Silva,  
J. M. Alves, A. C. Franklin, W. A.  
Oran, and J. Cockrane.The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—  
The Report has been in your hands  
for a sufficient time to enable you to  
make a close study of it and I will,  
with your permission, follow the  
usual procedure and take it, as well  
as the Auditors' Report, as read.I think I am right in saying that  
never in the history of the Society  
has exchange been such a feature as  
in the accounts before you. The rate  
adopted in the figures last presented  
to you was 1/11-1/16, and on the  
31st December the date on which our  
figures are always converted for the  
purpose of our report, exchange in  
1916 ruled at 2/4—a difference  
of approximately 25 per cent. In  
view of the fact that most of our  
business is done in countries where  
Gold is the currency this exchange  
factor makes an enormous difference  
to Companies like ourselves who  
state their accounts in silver. First  
I have to deal with 1915 Accounts,  
which you will see from the figures  
before you, is an eminently satis-  
factory one, leaving as it does a  
divisible balance of over three mil-  
lions of dollars, which your Directors  
recommend should be dealt with as  
follows:—A final dividend to share-  
holders of \$20 per  
share on 15,438 shares \$308,760.00  
A Bonus dividend to  
shareholders of \$10  
per share on 5,438  
shares ..... 154,380.00  
An addition to the  
Reinsurance Fund of  
\$100,000 at exchange  
2/4 ..... 834,782.82  
To Building Reserve  
\$10,000 at exchange  
2/4 ..... 83,478.26  
To be carried forward to  
Underwriting Suspense  
Account to close the  
account for the year  
1915 ..... 1,685,141.45  
\$3,003,542.86The large sum carried forward to  
Underwriting Suspense Account is  
estimated to be sufficient to cover  
losses accruing in 1915 and previous  
years and to leave a sufficient mar-  
gin to meet the Excess Profits Tax  
on our business in London and else-  
where from the commencement of  
the war until the end of 1915. I  
feel sure that shareholders will  
approve and endorse these recom-  
mendations. It is true, gentlemen,  
that we could have paid an increased  
dividend on the year just closed, but  
your Directors, having given this  
point their closest attention decided  
that in view of the uncertainties of  
the future, this step would not be  
a wise one. Turning to 1916 you  
will notice that the premium income  
is eight and a half millions dollars  
which, in view of the exchange  
factor, indicates steady progress in  
our business, while the percentage  
of losses on the other side is no  
greater than that of the previous  
year. Out of the balance of  
\$5,128,000 we recommend the pay-  
ment of an interim dividend of \$80  
per share and a Bonus of 20 per  
cent. to contributors of business on  
Bonus terms. Gentlemen, the  
Directors are more than gratified in  
being able, taking exchange into  
account, to place before you accounts  
which not only show an increased  
premium, each year beating its pre-  
decessor which showed a record, but  
a satisfactory percentage of losses  
which in times like these it is im-  
possible to attribute to anything but  
the most careful direction and the  
devoted attention of the whole ofour staff, each individual member of  
which is bearing his share of the  
added strain consequent upon the  
character of the business which the  
Society with its world-wide connec-  
tions is at present conducting. You  
will be glad to hear that your Direc-  
tors have again voted the Staff a  
15 per cent. Bonus to be placed to  
the credit of Provident Fund and a  
month's extra pay which has been  
nobly deserved. The Board feel that  
you will be entirely in accordance  
with this. Of the total number of  
our pre-war staff, as large, if not a  
larger, percentage than that of any  
other Company is at present volun-  
tarily serving in His Majesty's forces,  
and you will be proud to know that  
in no one case has a member so for-  
gotten his duty to his country as to  
wait until conscription was enforced.  
It may not be out of place to men-  
tion that your Directors have deemed  
it right that, in addition to their  
military pay each member of our  
staff so serving should receive a  
monthly allowance commensurate  
with his service in the Society; and  
we have of course promised to keep  
open their positions. I feel sure  
shareholders will endorse our action  
in this respect.Turning to the Balance Sheet, you  
will notice the increase in our Sub-  
scribed Capital, owing to the issue  
during the year of 3,038 shares in  
exchange for "China Fire" shares,  
the premium on which has been  
divided between Reinsurance Fund  
and Investment Fluctuation Account.  
These Accounts now stand at  
\$463,000 and \$1,330,000 respec-  
tively. The former was first shown in  
our Reports in 1901 since when it  
has been more than quadrupled; the  
latter has already borne the depre-  
ciation in our Gold Investments, as  
a result of their having been written  
down to market prices on the 31st  
December, 1916, and is sufficient to  
meet any possible further shrinkage  
even if the war should continue for  
a longer period than the most pes-  
simistic individual can anticipate.  
On the other side of the Balance  
Sheet, are shown separately our  
Investments in British Securities—  
the total Funds in Gold now amount-  
ing to £1,408,000. Our silver  
Securities are sufficient for our  
requirements. We have responded  
to the Government's desire, both as  
regards the Society and our allied  
Companies, and sold the whole of  
our American dollar securities, thus  
assisting our country in the regula-  
tion of Foreign Exchange. We have  
also lent to the Treasury for the  
same purpose the whole of the  
Securities held by us which are  
acceptable to them. Since the  
Accounts were closed we have been  
able to finance the Investment of  
one million sterling in War Loan,  
and we have in addition no incon-  
siderable sum invested in other War  
Loans and Colonial Government War  
Loans. As opportunity offers, we will  
do more. I informed you last year  
that our Fire Department had been  
organised and this has since shown  
a steady growth but the figures  
compared with the marine takings  
are at present too insignificant to be  
shown separately. Gentlemen, this  
is the third time we have met  
together since the outbreak of war  
and since our last meeting the justifi-  
cation of our Country's cause has  
been further exemplified to a high  
degree by the entry of the United  
States of America. China also has  
severed relationships and we hope  
that she will realise in the very near  
future the necessity for cutting out  
the cancer of trade dishonesty, in-  
separable from German mentality,  
in her midst before it is too late.The deportation of Germans from  
China alone will enable our great  
neighbour to give her entire atten-  
tion to the development of her vast  
resources, without having to set aside  
her interests as a whole in combat-  
ing internal strife which the active  
propaganda of the Teuton race has  
in the past stirred up within her  
very borders and will assuredly do  
again with added venom in the near  
future if they are in a position to  
do so. Gentlemen, I confidently  
express the hope that before our  
next annual meeting China will have  
thrown in her lot wholeheartedly  
with Great Britain and her glorious  
Allies and that the peace of the world  
will be restored. The question of  
relationship between British Insur-  
ance Companies and German com-  
panies after the war has been receiv-ing world-wide consideration and  
recommendations have been made  
with a view to assisting the Imperial  
Government in arriving at a decision.  
It may not be out of place to men-  
tion here that the violation of  
International Law has quite upset  
all accepted practices in the under-  
writing of war risk. An unpre-  
cedented feature has been the rating  
of neutral steamers higher than those  
flying belligerent flags. Steamers  
carrying cargoes for the relief of the  
starving millions in countries in  
occupation of the enemy have been  
sunk unmercifully. To what extent  
these outrages may go in the future  
it is impossible to foretell. As far  
as your Directors can see from the  
telegraphic returns to date, the super-  
submarine frightfulness of the Ger-  
mans is not causing the manage-  
ment any more anxiety than before  
this policy was adopted, while the  
business of the Society is ever  
increasing. You will be glad to hear  
that we have established cordial  
relations with the largest and most  
important Insurance Company in  
Japan—The Tokio Marine Insurance  
Co.—and it is a pleasure to record  
that in all our operations with them  
we have experienced the highest  
standard of fair dealing. In con-  
clusion, gentlemen, I express the  
hope that you and other shareholders,  
who are not present to-day, will not  
only continue your valuable support,  
but assist in further building up the  
business of the Society, one of the  
oldest and most successful institu-  
tions which the Colony of Hongkong  
can look upon with pride and con-  
tentment.The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak then  
moved that the Report and Accounts  
be adopted.Mr. T. F. Hough, in seconding,  
said: Gentlemen,—It gives me much  
pleasure to second the adoption of  
the Report and Accounts. It cannot  
but give great gratification to  
shareholders one and all to note the  
figures presented and confirm the  
allegation by the Directors of  
the profits pertaining to both the  
1915 and 1916 Accounts; and while  
congratulating the Management on  
the splendid results of the working  
we fully realize the exceptional  
difficulties pertaining to the hand-  
ling of the Exchange problem as it  
presented itself from time to time  
during the period under review. I  
am sure shareholders will cordially  
agree to the Bonus that has been  
voted to the Staff, evincing as it does  
our appreciation of the manner in  
which the several members have  
taken on their share of the accumu-  
lated work that had to be negotiated  
owing to such a large number of  
their colleagues being absent on  
active service, and we quite recognize  
the fact that the coming into being  
of the Hongkong and South China  
War Savings Association, managed  
by the Society without charge, all  
means extra work to be undertaken  
in the office, we cheer them on in  
the carrying out of this self imposed  
additional task. It is a matter for  
further congratulation that the  
Society sees fit for the emolument  
being granted monthly to the mem-  
bers of the Staff serving. May we  
soon be able to welcome these good  
men back safe and sound to again  
enter upon their civil duties. With  
these few remarks, gentlemen, I  
have much pleasure in seconding the  
adoption of the Report and Accounts.Mr. W. Dunbar proposed, and  
Mr. Onimiro seconded, that Messrs.  
S. H. Dodwell and J. A. Plummer  
be re-elected to the Board of Direc-  
tors, and the motion was carried.Mr. Shelton Hooper proposed, and  
Mr. Brindogge seconded, that  
Messrs. A. R. Lowe and C. B. Brown  
be re-elected as auditors at a  
remuneration of \$1,000 each for the  
year, and the motion was carried.The Chairman then announced  
that the Dividend Warrants were  
ready and the meeting terminated.The Chairman then announced  
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ready and the meeting terminated.The Chairman then announced  
that the Dividend Warrants were  
ready and the meeting terminated.A. M. Sousa, A. A. Alves, J. C. Almeida  
and B. M. C. Cunha.The Chairman said: Gentlemen,  
The Directors' Report and Statement of  
Accounts having been in your hands for  
some time, I will, subject to your  
approval, adopt the usual course and  
take them as read. You will notice  
that the year 1915 shows a considerable  
increase in premium, due to a certain  
extent to our amalgamation with the  
Union Insurance Society of Canton,  
Ltd., while the percentage of losses  
is over 25 per cent less than in 1914.  
You will, I feel sure, all agree that the  
balance to the credit of this Account  
of \$369,547.65 is eminently satisfactory.  
Your Directors recommend that this  
balance be dealt with as follows:—Dividend of \$7.00 and  
Bonus of \$2.00 per share on  
20,000 shares ..... \$180,000.00  
To add to Reinsurance  
Fund ..... 100,000.00To carry forward to Un-  
derwriting Suspense A/c. \$3,547.65The "Carry forward to Un-  
derwriting Suspense Account" is a  
new feature in the accounts of  
the Company, the provision is neces-  
sary to meet the claims on marine  
business accepted in 1915, and for which  
payment will not be made until this or  
following years. Turning to 1916 ac-  
count, you will notice that our premium  
income is more than double, the balance  
carried forward after the transfer to  
Exchange Fluctuation Account of  
\$119,430.09 is \$785,534.05. This, Gen-  
tlemen, is the largest carry forward in  
the Company's history and is also the  
result of our association with the Union  
Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. An  
important feature, to an extent quite  
unprecedented, in the figures before you  
is the operation of exchange. A large  
proportion of our business is done in  
countries in which sterling is the stand-  
ard currency, and in comparing with  
the report which was presented to you  
last year, this important factor should  
not be lost sight of. The difference  
between the rate of exchange taken on  
the 31st December 1915 and the 31st  
December 1916 is approximately 25%, but  
for this difference our premium income  
and losses and out-goings to a lesser  
degree would show a considerable  
increase, and the transfer of the amount  
to Exchange Fluctuation Account would  
have been unnecessary. Turning to  
the Balance Sheet, you will notice that  
we have transferred \$668,892.65 to  
Reinsurance Fund from Extra Reserve  
Fund, the balance of which is converted  
into sterling at exchange 2/4-3/4.  
You will readily realise that in  
view of the large number of policies  
issued in gold, it is necessary  
that we should create a gold  
reserve to meet possible liabilities  
thereunder. The Company's invest-  
ments have been written down to the  
market price on the 31st December  
1916, and in Investment Fluctuation  
Account we have the comfortable sum  
of \$70,000 to meet any further de-  
preciation. I feel sure you will agree  
with me that this position is one for  
congratulation. I am glad to assure  
you that the report by the Company's  
Surveyors on our advances under  
Mortgage is quite satisfactory.I will now move that the Directors'  
Report and Statement of Accounts as  
presented be adopted, after this has  
been seconded I shall be pleased to  
answer any questions that may be put  
relating to the business before the  
Meeting. Mr. C. H. P. Hay seconded  
and the motion was carried.Mr. G. S. Archbutt proposed, and  
Mr. W. R. Mansfield seconded that  
Messrs. S. H. Dodwell and J. A. Plummer  
be re-elected to the Board of  
Directors and the motion was carried.Mr. B. M. Cunha proposed, and Mr.  
A. E. Alves seconded that Messrs.  
A. R. Lowe and C. B. Brown be re-  
elected as Auditors at a remuneration  
of \$500 each for the year and the  
motion was carried.The Chairman announced that  
dividend warrants were ready and the  
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## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## BRITISH CAPTURES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, April 25. An official despatch from Mesopotamia states that besides the rolling stock, the captures at Istabulat include 20 officers, 667 men, one 5.9 gun, 14 Krupp guns, 1,240 rifles and a great quantity of ammunition.

General Sir Stanley Maude, after a night march, attacked a Turkish Division on the west bank of the Tigris, at Shatt-el-Ahaim, compelling him to fall back ten miles to the north. We took 131 prisoners.

## A RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, April 25. A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, states that Cossacks repulsed the Kurds on the night of April 21, near Seiger, in the Caucasus.

One of our cruisers destroyed the harbour works at Karsaund, and a torpedo boat destroyed three Turkish schooners. One of our submarines sank two schooners in the region of the Bosphorus.

## THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

LONDON, April 25. A German official report says:—The Bulgars repulsed British attacks between the Vardar and Lake Doiran.

## NEUTRAL STATES AND SUBMARINE WARFARE.

## A CONFERENCE AT BERLIN.

LONDON, April 24. The German Ministers in neutral States have been called to Berlin for a conference on the submarine question. "This is probably owing to the growing neutral indignation at submarine warfare."

Meanwhile, all the neutrals of Europe continue to suffer acutely from food shortages. There have been further great workmen's demonstrations in connection with the food question in Sweden, which has suffered exceptionally from submarine warfare.

## THE FOOD POSITION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 25. The House of Lords debated the Food Limitation Bill.

Lord Devonport impressed upon the House the necessity for the reduction in the consumption of bread to four pounds per head weekly. The meat consumption had been considerably reduced and the sugar allowance must be reduced to half a pound a week. It would depend upon the people's consumption of bread and other food-stuffs within the next two months as to whether compulsory rationing would be necessary. He warned the House that in the meantime the machinery for compulsory rationing was being organised. He declared that if the diminution was not accomplished we would not get through to the next harvest, except with severe privation.

## IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

LONDON, April 25. Mr Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons that the Imperial War Cabinet yesterday considered the resolution of the Burleigh Committee, in favour of Imperial Preference, and he promised to make a statement on Friday on the subject.

## THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER ON ROMANIAN FRONT.

PETROGRAD, April 24. The distinguished Russian General, Tscherbatschew, has been appointed second in command on the Rumanian front, where the King of Rumania is Generalissimo.

## No. 1 HONGKONG Y.A.D.

Members are reminded of the meeting to be held at the Military Hospital (Friday, 27th inst.), at 10.15 a.m.

Dr. W. V. M. Koch will lecture at the hour stated, and the practical work will be taken by Mrs. McKenny and Mrs. Bullock.

## ROMANCE OF A SPOON.

Six Charles I. Apostles spoons realized £150 at Christie's recently. Another set of five of the same period were sold for £110, while prices of Apostles spoons of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. ranged from £21 to £34 each. The highest priced spoon was found in the thatched roof of a barn in the parish of Lodsworth, South Devon, about 100 years ago.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE GREAT BATTLE.

## EXCEPTIONALLY FIERCE FIGHTING.

LONDON, April 24. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Further information regarding Monday's battle shows that the fighting was exceptionally fierce. Seven German Divisions were engaged on the Croisilles-Gavrelle front, and several points of tactical importance changed hands more than once. All remained in our hands except a few buildings northward of Rœux. Our massed artillery shattered frequent counter-attacks, while those penetrating our barbed wire were cut down by rifle and machine-gun fire. One British Corps took prisoners belonging to four Divisions.

We advanced on the whole front. There has been considerable fighting to-day, though somewhat less fierce, at a number of points on the battle-front. Progress has continued between Senes River and Monchy-le-Freux, and the line was advanced to within a few hundred yards of Fontaine-le-Croisilles and Chérisy.

A counter-attack by strong forces in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle this afternoon was broken up by our artillery and driven back in disorder.

Over 2,000 prisoners have been passed to the rear since Monday morning, and there are others not yet counted.

There was a greater amount of air-fighting on Monday than on any one previous day. Aeroplanes attacked the enemy's machines wherever they were found, going far behind the lines bombing railways, dumps and aerodromes, and compelling the enemy to give battle. Fifteen German machines were destroyed and 24 driven down. A large three-seater was brought down in our lines and the occupants made prisoners. Two of our machines are missing.

Sniper was chosen by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig for the principal attack as being the weakest point in the German lines. Its valley leads directly to Douai, the centre of the German defences. It does not require great progress here to cause the evacuation of Lens, and then the main German position between Drocourt and Quenast, which is the extension of the Hindenburg line, and which there is reason to believe is unfinished, will be threatened, and the way open to the broad plains towards Belgium. Thus Sir Douglas Haig is striking a blow at the invader's heart.

## FRENCH PROGRESS.

Paris, April 24. A French communique states:—The day has been chiefly marked by artillery actions on the whole front. We continued the destructive fire against enemy batteries and organisations in the regions of St. Quentin, the Oise, Corbeny and Juvin-court and in the Champagne. Explosions were observed in a certain number of batteries. We brought back four 105-millimetre mortars, captured during the fighting on the plateau at Chémin-des-Dames. So far we have not counted the gains. Near Moronvilliers light troops penetrated German trenches which were found full of corpses.

A Belgian communique says there has been very heavy artillery work on their front.

## GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, April 24. A German message, transmitted by wireless, says:—

On the Arras battlefield the British troops standing on French territory, yesterday delivered a second great thrust: to break through the German lines. The heaviest batteries have for days been hurling masses of shells of every description against our positions. Early on the morning of the 23rd, the artillery battle was increased to a very strong drum-fire. Soon afterwards the English, thrusting troops, led often by tanks, burst forward on a thirty kilometre front, behind this wall of fire. Our destructive fire forced them in many places to withdraw with heavy losses. At other points the battle raged backwards and forwards and is being fought with great bitterness.

Whenever the enemy gained ground our brave and eager infantry drove him back. The suburbs of Lens, Arras, Gavrelle, Rœux and Guenappe were the hottest places in the fierce struggle, and their names will be associated with deeds of heroism by regiments from almost every German district between the sea and the Alps. A further attack of particular intensity with new masses followed in the evening on both sides of the Scarpe. The strength of this attack also broke under our fire. There was hand-to-hand fighting.

The enemy gained a few hundred yards on the Cambrai-Arras road, and the ruins of Guenappe remained in his hands.

The German soldier at the front knows that every man and woman at home is working unceasingly to support him in the life and death battle.

A further German official message says there has been fighting all day for Gavrelle. There have been new English attacks along the Arras-Cambrai Road.

## A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOU boys! always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because those wounds have healed all right is no sign they 'always will.' Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood-poison is so dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE FRENCH COMMISSION.

## ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 25. The French Commission, headed by M. Viviani and General Joffre, has arrived.

## SPAIN AND SUBMARINISM.

AMSTERDAM, April 24. The Spanish Note relative to the torpedoing of the *Falgout* mentioned on April 12 and 14 has been published in Berlin. It emphasises that Spain's existence is imperilled by implacable submarine warfare, and earnestly invites discussion with a view to a mitigation of the evil.

The German press points out that the Note was framed by the ex-Premier Count Romanones, and that it is noteworthy that the Note is still unpublished in Spain.

## AEROPLANE ATTACK ON GERMAN DESTROYERS.

## ONE BELIEVED SUNK.

LONDON, April 24. The Admiralty announces:—Three British naval aeroplanes attacked five destroyers which were steaming between Blankenburg and Zeebrugge, on Monday afternoon.

The leading machine dropped sixteen bombs, one obtaining a direct hit. The remaining destroyers scattered, and were attacked by two machines which dropped 32 bombs. After this the leading destroyer listed to port, and was probably sunk, as four destroyers were afterwards seen entering Zeebrugge.

## SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE.

The Matinee given at the Theatre yesterday was in every respect fully up to the first performance given on St. George's Night. It was excellent throughout, one and all acquitting themselves with the greatest credit. Little Miss Butterfield again charmed her hearers as Prince Arthur. Miss Rita Hazeland as Ophelia was delightful. Midsummer Night's Dream appealed most to the juvenile audience and for their benefit the Dance was repeated. The Theatre was well filled, the bulk of the audience being juveniles for whose benefit the matinee was chiefly given.

The last performance is on Saturday, 28th.

## THE N.Y.K. EUROPEAN SERVICE.

The Japan Chronicle of the 14th inst. says:—

It is difficult to credit the news given in the Japanese papers, that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha proposes to suspend its European service together with its trans-Pacific line. No such intention is known locally. The reasons given for the reported proposal are that at present such voyages should be suspended for humanitarian reasons on account of the danger to life; that liners are in greater danger than other steamers; and that the company's European service gives too much benefit to Great Britain and her Allies in Europe, while benefiting Japanese merchants to a very small degree. We cannot believe that such a reason as the last has been given by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and we hope the company will see its way to issuing an emphatic contradiction. In ordinary circumstances the Nippon Yusen Kaisha would be fully justified in withdrawing its steamers from any service, either because it was too dangerous, or because it was unremunerative, but in view of the fact that the company is a semi-Government organisation, it is incredible that vessels should be withdrawn because the service would be likely to be more useful to the Allies than to Japanese merchants. It is true that it was reported two or three weeks ago that the Department of Communications intended to order the removal of vessels from the European line unless the British embargo was modified, but this also seemed incredible, though no contradiction of the statement was published. Both the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Department of Communications seem to suffer from the eagerness of Japanese merchants to attribute to them views which would suggest that their outlook is wholly of a self-regarding nature. Japan is one of the members of the Alliance against the Teutonic Powers. As a Government she has loyally performed the share of the work falling upon her in the Far East, and if the war has brought to her profit instead of loss, she is as much justified in taking advantage of it as any other nation. But when it is stated in Japanese papers as a simple matter of course that the N.Y.K. service is likely to be withdrawn because it gives more profit to the Allies than to Japanese, we can only speculate on what the journalist view is of the obligations of an alliance. For the sake of the national reputation, it may be hoped that the statement will be authoritatively contradicted.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.  
Banks ..... 7 1/2% sale  
Donghai ..... 8 1/2% sale  
Indos Del ..... 120 sale  
China Sugars ..... 114 sale  
Hkong Wharves ..... 50 sale  
H & W. Docks ..... 122 sale  
Cement ..... 8 1/2% sale  
Towells ..... 6.60 buyers  
Shanghai Docks ..... 30 buyers  
Ewo Sottem ..... 151 buyers  
Kong Yik ..... 143 buyers  
Yankee ..... 5.70 buyers  
Shanghai Cottons ..... 121 sale

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## A VIGILANT DETECTIVE COMMENDED.

Whilst walking in Queen's Road Central yesterday, a shrewd had his pocket picked of \$30, in Hongkong bank notes. The shrewd was unaware of the theft but the pickpocket, wishing to make sure of his escape, dashed through Ko Sing Street. He chanced, however, that a Chinese detective, whilst being shaved in a barber's shop in Ko Sing Street, saw the thief running past the shop. The detective immediately jumped out of the barber's chair, rushed into the street and sounded his whistle. Upon hearing the police whistle, the pickpocket, threw the stolen bank notes to the ground but continued to run. After securing possession of the money, the detective chased and caught the thief. Whilst taking his prisoner to the Police Station, the detective noticed a man in Queen's Road Central apparently searching for something he had lost. The detective asked the man what he was looking for and the latter replied that he had lost \$30 in Hongkong bank notes.

"Well I guess I have your money," said the detective, "come along to the Police Station." The astonished shrewd accompanied the detective and his prisoner to the Police Station and there identified the bank notes as those he had believed he had lost.

When brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning the pickpocket pleaded guilty to the charge of pocket picking and was sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

His Worship mentioned that the detective's conduct was most commendable and instructed Sergeant Black to have him recommended to the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

Before Mr. Melbourne this morning, a Chinese passenger on a.s. *Sui Tai* was charged with unlawfully having in his possession, 450 rounds of ammunition. The defendant, who was represented by Mr. F. N. D'Almada, pleaded, not guilty to the charge, stating that although the ammunition had been found in his box aboard the steamer, he did not know that the ammunition was in the box. Previously to the discovery of the ammunition, his box had been tampered with and he therefore believed that someone wishing to do him an injury, placed the ammunition in the box.

His Worship discharged the defendant and ordered that the ammunition be confiscated.

## LARCENY OF IRON HOOPING.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a coolie was charged with stealing six coils of iron hooping from the Green Island Cement Works at Hung Hom. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and explained that he took the hoops because he thought they were of no value.

The Magistrate, however, was informed that the defendant had served two previous convictions, for similar offences, and a sentence of six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks was imposed.

## THE RETURN OF A BANISHEE.

A banishee, arrested in Yumati yesterday by a Chinese detective, was brought before Mr. Wood this morning and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

## FOKKER'S FUTURE.

PASSENGER FLIGHTS TO AMERICA AFTER THE WAR.

The well-known engineer Fokker, who has constructed the Fokker aeroplanes, interviewed by the "Wiener Fremdenblatt," declares that his aeroplanes after the war will be able to be used for very long distances, and that he intends to establish a passenger service by aeroplanes between Berlin and New York. "He is convinced that his aeroplanes will be able to do the journey from Germany to America in 36 hours."

As soon as the war is ended the first Fokker aeroplanes will leave for America, and the inventor believes that in a few years a complete, safe and regular passenger service will be established, which owing to their speed, will be preferred even to luxurious steamers.

## THE FORTY-YEAR TEST.

An article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first offered to the public in 1872. From a small beginning it has grown in favour and popularity until it has attained a world-wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a cough or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a favorite after a period of more than forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy not only gives relief, but it cures. For all Coughs and Croup.

## SHANGHAI SPRING RACE MEETING.

The J. C. Daily News of Wednesday, April 18, says:—

It was a fair morning and the grass track was springy and fast; consequently the majority of the gallops took place on the outer course. The best performance of the morning was the gallop of Gladiator, Kowloon and Golden Oriole. Gladiator covered 1 1/2 miles in 1:22, with last three-quarters of a mile in 1:22, last half-mile 1:02.1, and last quarter 31 sec. Mr. C. R. Burkill in the saddle. Kowloon, with the same jockey, won the Derby distance in 3:31 3/4, with last three-quarters of a mile in 1:37.2, last half 1:04.1, and last quarter in 32.3 sec. Golden Oriole covered the Champions distance in 2:45.3, with last three-quarters of a mile in 1:27.1, last half 1:03.3, and last quarter in 31.3 sec.

There were many other good gallops and fast last quarters. Upwood Park finished a gallop of two miles with last quarter in 29 sec. Swans won a mile in 1:13.3, with last half-mile in 1:01.1 and last quarter in 29 sec. Besenlight went comfortably for 1 1/2 miles in 2:27.2, finishing strongly with last half-mile in 1:03.2 and last quarter in 29.3 sec., and Lamplight took 2:33 for the same distance, with last half-mile in 1:04.1 and last quarter in 30 sec. Harlequin covered 1 1/2 miles in 2:51, with last half-mile in 1:04.3 and last quarter in 31 sec., and Zouider won the 1 1/2 miles in 2:47, with last half-mile in 1:02.3, and last quarter in 29.3 sec.

## SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

The directors report and statement of accounts of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. shows that the profit on working account amounted to Tls. 892,134.48 as compared with Tls. 231,008.75 for 1915, an increase of Tls. 661,125.73.

The net profit for the year amounted to Tls. 242,873.44 against Tls. 188,578.11, an increase of Tls. 54,295.33.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account, including the amount of Tls. 20,108.30 carried forward after appropriation of the profits of 1915, amounted to Tls. 263,981.74 of which sum the directors recommend appropriation as follows:—

To pay a dividend for the year 1915 on 24,000 shares at 5 per cent. Tls.	12,000.00
2.50 per share .....	60,000.00
To write off for depreciation of land and buildings .....	4,076.35
To write off for depreciation of manufacturing and distributing plant .....	134,740.02
To write off for depreciation of furniture .....	933.10
To transfer to renewals and depreciation account .....	30,000.00
To carry forward to new account .....	34,235.27
Tls.	263,981.74

During the year 47,043,609 cubic feet of gas were sold to private consumers, being an increase of 2.5 per cent. Progress in the output of gas for cooking, heating and industrial purposes continued. The demand for coke, tar and sulphate of ammonia continued throughout the year and good prices were obtained. During the year Tls. 88,500 of the company's 6 per cent. debentures were purchased and cancelled, reducing the total issued to Tls. 131,500.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

As a result of the year's working after providing for depreciation, all liabilities, outgoings, also interest dividend paid in August last of 3 per cent. on the Preference and 10 per cent. on the deferred shares, also including the sum of \$12,904.14 carried forward from 1915, there remains a balance of \$299,993.64, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

Reserve Fund .....	100,000
Repairs and Renewals .....	50,000
Underwriting Account .....	50,000
thus absorbing .....	180,000

to pay Final Dividend of 3% on the Preference shares .....
 27,433.71 || and Final Dividend on Deferred shares of 4% equals ..... | 99,178 |
| and to carry forward the sum of ..... | 6,376.18 |
| Dividends will be payable at Exchange 2/4. |  |

## DEATH OF AN OLD SHANGHAI RESIDENT.

It is with much regret that we have to chronicle the death of Mr. A. C. Hunter, late of Messrs Ballard and Hunter, a large circle of friends at Shanghai and the outposts. He came out to Shanghai (after spending two years in Hongkong) in 1879 to join the firm of Messrs Russell and Co., and remained with them until they closed business in 1902, when he joined the firm of Messrs Paul Brunat and Co., silk merchants. After this firm closed business he joined Mr. J. A. Ballard, and the firm subsequently became Ballard and Hunter. Some years ago his wife died, and shortly after that the late Mr. Hunter retired from business and has been living in Liverpool ever since. He was a great friend of Christian Missions, and took much interest in Christian work in Shanghai, and was one of the leading members of the Free Christian Church. He was for some time a director of the "Shanghai Mercury," Limited, and also served on the Committee of the American Association. He died at his residence in Liverpool yesterday. His death did not come unexpectedly, by his friends as he had been ailing for some time. Before his last illness he had planned to visit Shanghai once again, and we regret very much he was not spared to do so. He was about 80 years of age, was born in the Isle of Man. His education was in the United States, and after a period at the University went to Heidelberg, and afterwards to Paris—Shanghai Mercury.

## HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Queen's Dispensary  
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ENGINEER FAMILIAR  
IN THE COLONY.

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(Over Road)  
ESTABLISHED 1890

"Only one can be best!" and the best isn't  
the "just as good" kind, is it?  
The best Roofing is

## "MALTHOID"

because a "Malthoid" experience of over a quarter of a century is found in every yard. Ask our experts, who will instruct or supervise FREE, and whose experience entitles them to your confidence. Use "Malthoid" as they recommend! then tell your friends what you think of it!

WATERPROOF!  
CHEAP!  
CLEAN!  
LIGHT!  
SAFE!  
SNOWPROOF!

## "MALTHOID"

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.  
HONGKONG.

## ENEMY TRADING.

## A UNIONIST COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Enemy Influence Sub-Committee of the Unionist War Committee have published a report on the administration of the Trading with the Enemy Acts, in which they recommend improvements in the law. They do not make any complaint of the way in which the Acts have been administered, and their recommendations for the strengthening of the law are summarised as follows:—

1.—That businesses of enemy character or association owned or controlled by naturalised persons should be made amenable to the law by giving the Home Secretary power to revoke certificates of naturalisation on the ground of public policy.

2.—That the Court should have power on application by the Board of Trade to compel witnesses to appear on oath before the Board of Trade or its Advisory Committee or otherwise and to produce documents.

3.—That agreements for the transfer of businesses made during the war by enemy subjects or by naturalised persons whose certificates are revoked should be void unless made bona fide and of valuable consideration, and consistent with public policy, the onus of proof to be on the parties to the agreement.

4.—That the powers of the Board of Trade should be extended so as to enable them to deal with businesses which at the time of the war were carried on for the benefit or under the control of enemy subjects, and not merely with those businesses which were so carried on at the date of the passing of the Act.

5.—That the Board of Trade should have power to wind up a branch of any firm or company, neutral or otherwise, whose principal place of business is in an enemy country.

6.—That the Board of Trade in cases where it has made an order to wind up the business, carried on by a British company in the country should also have power to wind up and dissolve the company itself.

7.—That the Board of Trade should have power to wind up any business, and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

although not under enemy control, that has been conducted wholly or mainly for the interest and for the benefit of the enemy.

8.—That any amendment of the law should, if possible, take the form of a Consolidation Act, and not of legislation by reference.

## BRITISH TITLES.

## HELD BY PERSONS OF ENEMY ORIGIN.

In the House of Lords Sir Robert Finlay (Lord Chancellor) moved the second reading of a Bill to deprive princes and peers of enemy origin of British titles. He said the measure originated in a strong feeling at the unparalleled brutality of the enemy's conduct.

Lord Courtney moved the shelving of the motion.

Lord Lansdowne said the measure required more consideration than it had received yet. It applied to H.R.H. the Duke of Albany and H.R.H. the Duke of Schleswig Holstein. It was absurd to call them traitors, they having become domiciled in an enemy country. The punishment proposed to be inflicted was paltry.

Lord Bryce urged the Government not to proceed with the Bill, but to refer it to a Select Committee.

Lord Curzon said the Government felt it was a duty to introduce the Bill in view of Mr. Asquith's pledge, but pointed out that Lord Lansdowne was then a member of the Cabinet, and did not call them traitors, they having become domiciled in an enemy country. The punishment proposed to be inflicted was paltry.

Lord Curzon said that the law should extend to enemy orders. He would be glad to get rid of his.

Lord Courtney withdrew his amendment after Lord Curzon had promised to refer the matter to a Select Committee for full elucidation of the facts.

## SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE name of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult, the croup and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



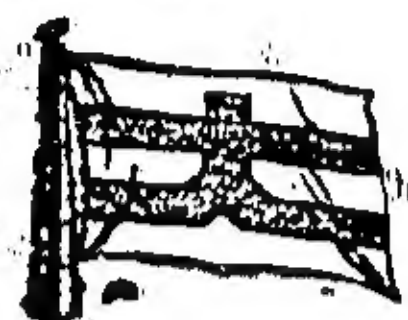
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Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.  
 For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-ROCKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING &c. apply to—  
**P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,**  
**E. V. D. PARR,**  
*Superintendent.*



### O. S. K.

#### OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

**North American Line.** For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.  
**"CANADA MARU"**.....Saturday, 25th April, at 3 p.m.  
**"PANAMA MARU"**.....Friday, 11th May, at 3 p.m.

**FORMOSAN LINE.**—For Tamsui, Keelung, Asping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.  
**"JOSHIN MARU"**.....Saturday, 25th April, at 8 a.m.  
**"AMAKUSA MARU"**.....Sunday, 26th April, at Noon.  
 Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.  
 Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Luenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

**AUSTRALIAN LINE.**—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

**BOMBAY LINE.**—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

**JAVA LINE.**—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

**M. HIGUCHI, Manager.**  
 Tel. Nos. 744 & 745  
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### THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.  
 For dates of arrival and departure and all further particulars, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.**  
*Agents.*

### HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS For BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

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### NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the **INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.** AND **APCAR LINE**

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

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### THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA (SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya

Sails on or about

\* Sailing dates, \* night or Passage apply to

**DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents**

## SHIPPING

### C. N. C.

#### CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL  
**AMOI & MANILA**.....CHINTRA.....April 28, at Noon.  
**SHANGHAI**.....ANHUI.....April 29, Daylight.  
**SHANGHAI**.....SUNING.....May 1, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANTUL'

**MANILA LINE.** Twin Screw Steamers 'Chintra', 'Taming' & 'Tein' Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tein'.

**SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.**

S.S. 'Anhui', 'Chean', 'Yingchow', 'Shantung', 'Sinkiang' and 'Sunning' with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung. For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
*AGENTS.*

Telephone No. 28.

### INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL  
**SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE**.....KUTSANG.....SATURDAY, April 28, Daylight.  
**MANILA**.....TAISANG.....SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 p.m.  
**SHANGHAI**.....WINGSANG.....TUESDAY, May 1, Daylight.  
**HAIPHONG**.....LOKSANG.....TUESDAY, May 1, at 7 a.m.  
**KOBE & MOJI**.....YAMSANG.....TUESDAY, May 1, at Noon.  
**SHANGHAI**.....CHONGSANG.....FRIDAY, May 4, Daylight.  
**MANILA**.....LOONGSANG.....SATURDAY, May 5, at 3 p.m.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

**SHANGHAI LINE.**—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

**MANILA LINE.**—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

**HAIPHONG LINE.**—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

**BOERNE LINE.**—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

**TIENTSIN LINE.**—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**  
*General Managers.*

Tel. No. 215.

### BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

#### APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

**DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.**

AGENTS

### "NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

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(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD")

Joint Service between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS TO SAIL  
**"VONDEL"**.....18th May.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers. In the SECOND CLASS EUROPEANS ONLY will be carried.

For further particulars please apply to

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AGENTS.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH" LONDON

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### DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

### SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING  
**HAITAN**.....Capt. A. E. Hodgins.....TUESDAY, 1st May at 12 Noon.  
**HAIPHONG**.....Capt. J. W. Evans.....FRIDAY, 4th May at 12 Noon.

### SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

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*General Managers.*

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## NOTICE.

S.S. "MEIKAI MARU."

THE Nisui Bussan Kaisha's S.S. "MEIKAI MARU" will be dispatched by the Nisui Bussan Kaisha from this Port for Japan, San Francisco, Panama and South American Ports, on TUESDAY, the 24th April at Noon. For full particulars regarding Freight, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO.

Agent, Nisui Bussan Kaisha, Agents, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Hongkong, April 20, 1917. 1711

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IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

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TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914. £23,970,387.

1—Authorized Capital £2,000,000

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital £2,487,500

1—Fire Funds.....£3,871,047

1—Life & Annuity Funds.....£17,587,590

Slaking Fund Account.....£23,230

Revenue Fire Branch.....£2,381,456

Life and Annuity.....£2,141,582

Revenue Marine Department.....£37,239

Other Receipts.....£78,940

£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

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